syngenta

FIFRA

Section 24(c) Special Local Need Label

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Callisto® Herbicide

EPA REG. NO. 100- 1131
EPA SLN NO. SD-100006

TO ALLOW AERIAL APPLICATION IN FIELD CORN, PRODUCTION SEED FIELD CORN AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SILAGE

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR PEST CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions including statements pertaining to the Worker Protection Standards, on the EPA-registered Callisto Herbicide label.

This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

General Information

Aerial Application

This Special Local Need label allows for the application of Callisto Herbicide by aerial application as long as the below criteria and directions are met and followed. All other directions for use, precautions, and restrictions on the Federal label must be followed. **The user must have in their possession, and reference, the Federal Section 3 label for Callisto Herbicide and, if applicable, the solo glyphosate herbicide label at the time of application. Follow all other directions for use, rate limitations, precautions, and restrictions on the Federal labels.**

Aerial applications may be made only if the wind speed is less than 10 mph. Applying Callisto Herbicide by air within 50 feet of sensitive plant species (e.g. broadleaf crops) may result in injury to sensitive plant species. A buffer zone must be established between the area to be sprayed and the sensitive plant species.

It is the responsibility of the aerial applicator to insure that drift to non-target crops and non-target areas does not occur.

Callisto Herbicide Used Alone - Postemergence

Apply Callisto Herbicide at a rate of 3 fl. oz/A. Always add a crop oil concentrate (COC) to the spray solution at a rate of 1 gal./100 gals. of water (1.0% v/v). In addition to COC, always add dry spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5 lbs./100 gals. of spray solution, or a liquid AMS product that delivers a dry spray-grade AMS rate equivalent to 8.5 lbs./100 gals. of spray solution. **Do not use Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) or MSO blended adjuvants.**

For best results, apply Callisto Herbicide to actively growing weeds. For a list of weeds controlled see Table 1 in the federally approved Section 3 Callisto Herbicide label. Susceptible weeds which emerge soon after an application of Callisto Herbicide may be controlled after they absorb the herbicide from the soil. Callisto Herbicide will not control most grass weeds.

Callisto Herbicide Tank Mixed with Glyphosate – Postemergence

Callisto Herbicide may be applied postemergence at a rate of 3 fl. oz./A in a tank mixture with a solo glyphosate product (such as Touchdown® or Roundup® brands), that is registered for postemergence use in glyphosate tolerant field corn, (such as Agrisure™ GT Corn or Roundup Ready®).

Always add dry spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5 lbs./100 gallons of spray solution to the tank mixture of Callisto Herbicide plus a solo glyphosate product. When using liquid AMS products, use a rate that delivers a dry spray-grade AMS rate equivalent to 8.5 lbs./100 gals of spray solution.

If the glyphosate product has a built-in adjuvant system (i.e. the product label does not recommend additional adjuvant), add only AMS to the tank mixture. If the glyphosate product label calls for an adjuvant in addition to AMS, refer to the glyphosate product label for proper adjuvant selection.

Precautions for glyphosate mixtures:

1. Do not add urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), crop oil concentrate (COC), or methylated seed oil (MSO) type adjuvants to the tank mixture of Callisto Herbicide plus glyphosate or crop injury may occur.

2. Application of the tank mixture of Callisto Herbicide plus glyphosate to a corn hybrid that is not glyphosate tolerant will result in crop death.

3. Read and follow the Roundup Ready Gene or Glyphosate Tolerant Gene requirements on the glyphosate product label.

Aerial Spray Equipment

Apply Callisto Herbicide in a minimum spray volume of 3 gallons of water per acre. When foliage is dense, higher water volumes should be used. Avoid application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where spray drift may occur. Use sufficient spray volume to ensure complete dispersion of Callisto Herbicide in the spray tank when mixing and during applications to target broadleaf weeds.

Select nozzles and boom configurations that produce medium-coarse droplets (250-400 microns VMD). Make applications at the maximum spray height of 10 ft. above the crop with low drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi. Boom length should be a maximum of ¾ of the wingspan of the aircraft when fixed-wing aircraft are used. Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45°. Use swath adjustment to manage wind displacement of the spray.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

(This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.) If more stringent state regulations are present, they must be observed.

Information on Droplet Size

An effective way to reduce spray drift potential is to apply large droplets. Apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer=s recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than that of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 ft. above the top of the target plants, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a cross wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator should compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size, pressure, and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

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